

Date: Tue, 25 May 93 08:40:03 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #638  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Tue, 25 May 93                      Volume 93 : Issue    638

Today's Topics:

                    Antennas on Ice  
                    artwork for uwave link  
            Automatic Level Control for DSP Audio Input  
                    Balanced feedline (was:G5RV)  
                    Copyright Violation (4 msgs)  
            Don't get ripped off by a G5RV  
                    FoxTango Corp??  
                    Help on my IC 2sat  
            Macintosh compatible morse code training programs  
                    MFJ1278 Upgrade  
                    Mods for HR2510 (2 msgs)  
            NEW MORSE TRAINING SOFTWARE FOR MACINTOSH COMPUTERS

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.  
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Date: Tue, 25 May 93 07:59:19 GMT  
From: pipex!uknet!uos-ee!ee.surrey.ac.uk!M.Willis@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Antennas on Ice  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This thread reminds me of an interesting consequence of frozen water having a much  
lower loss factor to microwaves than unfrozen water. The theory involves the  
procurement of some frozen Brussels sprouts and a microwave oven.

Owing to the dimensions of the sprout, more RF energy is absorbed in the middle of  
the sprout than at the edges when microwaved. The field is greatest in the middle.

Ice has some loss, so the water in the middle of the sprout melts first. Because water is more lossy, the middle of the sprout then absorbs much more energy and the water turns to steam. However it cant get out as it is surrounded by the still frozen outside of the sprout. Pressure builds up, and eventually, in a sprout with good structural integrity, no cracks or holes, it will explode.

If you try this be careful, as I don't wish to read any 'Radio Ham killed by exploding sprout' type headlines.

Mike

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Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 14:16:18 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!srngenprp!glenne@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: artwork for uwave link  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[ Article crossposted from rec.radio.amateur.packet ]  
[ Author was Glenn Elmore ]  
[ Posted on Tue, 25 May 1993 14:13:30 GMT ]

Some files pertaining to the "Inexpensive Multi-megabaud Microwave Data Link" first shown in Ham Radio magazine and now also in the ARRL Handbook are available by anonymous ftp on col.hp.com under packet/n6gn. There is an associated README file.

Artwork made available by Jon Bloom, ke3z, after work by John Conner, wd0fhg, is there in postscript and HPGL forms. This artwork appears sufficient to build simple boards for both the transceiver (RF) and receiver boards. I personally built up one set from an earlier revision which worked after some minor modifications. I believe, but am not certain, that some of these modifications have been included in the available artwork.

I do have schematics but presently I have no board designs for a TTL <=> ECL interface for these radios which currently have a pinout and ECL interface similar to an Ethernet media access unit. If interested in this you may email for details to glenne@sr.hp.com.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

-----  
Date: 25 May 93 10:25:31  
From: idacrd.ccr-p.ida.org!idacrd!n4hy@uunet.uu.net

Subject: Automatic Level Control for DSP Audio Input  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The performance of the program running on the DSP chip will be critically damaged by the wrong time constants on the analog circuitry in certain modes. If you primarily intend it to be used for voice/cw/constant envelope modes (RTTY/FSK/PACKET) nothing much can go wrong. HOWEVER, if you use it for WEFAX-APT or other such amplitude modulated data signals, the performance will be adversely impacted by wrong AGC time constants. I suggest that you make a copy of the app-note from the Signetics books and supply a brief but careful description of how to adjust the resistors/caps on the NE577 to adjust this. In the work on the AEA DSP2232, we had to finally supply a method to change the AGC time constants or to remove them from the circuit by digital control means (some outputs from the 8536) in order to cover all the bases.

Bob

--

-----  
Robert W. McGwier | n4hy@ccr-p.ida.org  
Center for Communications Research | Interests: amateur radio, astronomy, golf  
Princeton, N.J. 08520 | Asst Scoutmaster Troop 5700, Hightstown  
-----

Date: 21 May 93 09:08:41 EDT  
From: psinntp!arrl.org@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Balanced feedline (was:G5RV)  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

mbutts@qcktrn.com      Research Engineering Mgr.      503-685-1302

Mike Butts says:

>I was about to suspend a full-size G5RV between a pair of very tall trees  
>at our new place. Now I'm not so sure. I want an all-band antenna for  
>both hamming and SWL. I'm only putting up one HF antenna. I already  
>have a tuner (AEA Econotuner) which has a transformer for balanced feed.  
>So I'm thinking a "Zepp" fed by "open" twinlead (the stuff that's about  
>an inch wide, 450 ohms I dimly recall, that they have at Portland Radio  
>Supply) might be just the ticket. But I have questions.

>First, the lack of shielding. Will this subject me to more noise picked up  
>from the house and shack, such as computers and power lines?

Not really, as the fields drop quite quickly as you move away from the line. You might look at it as a radiating antenna. If there were a lot of radiation, it wouldn't be a low loss cable, since the radiated energy wouldn't reach the load. Remembering that antennas are

reciprocal for transmit and receive, it seems reasonable to conclude that the pickup is insignificant. Of course, if you run the twin lead close to metal objects or worse, within an inch or two of a power line run, you can expect poor results.

I run open wire through two sheets of plastic about 3 inches high mounted in a window frame. The two layers help to keep warm air inside during the winter. I think open wire is less obtrusive than a thick piece of coax (some of us have to make compromises when putting up outside antennas when you live in an apartment :-). I picked the "magic" length of 86 feet, which is ideal for working Europe on 20 meters. More importantly, it fit neatly between two trees. It does pretty well in domestic contests--I have a nice plaque for the 1989 PA QSO party and actually won the Spring 1987 QRP contest. Thus, you don't really need a beam, unless you want to call CQ and have really exotic DX like VK0JS come back.

>Third, is there any allband wire antenna with shielded coax feedline that  
>stands up to proper analysis? I think the big appeal of the G5RV is the  
>belief that it's an efficient allband wire antenna with coax feed.

A horizontal full wave loop at the lowest frequency of interest is a good choice if you can get it up at least 40 feet. It tends to match the band usage of many amateurs--local work on the 40/80/160 and DX oriented patterns on the higher bands. September 1990 QST has some patterns for a 1.9 MHz loop up 50 feet that are probably pretty accurate (as opposed to the ones in May of the same year),

I've found that low ones don't radiate too well, but they often hear pretty good. Normally, people try to put them up as a square, which is a bit more difficult to put up than a single wire.

Zack Lau KH6CP/1

Internet: zlau@arrl.org	"Working" on 24 GHz SSB/CW gear
	Operating Interests: 10 GHz CW/SSB/FM
US Mail: c/o ARRL Lab	80/40/20 CW
225 Main Street	Station capability: QRP, 1.8 MHz to 10 GHz
Newington CT 06111	modes: CW/SSB/FM/packet
	amtor/baudot
Phone (if you really have to): 203-666-1541	

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 93 06:48:59 GMT  
From: usc!wupost!csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!bongo!skyld!jangus@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Copyright Violation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Since everyone seems to be so hot to trot about the US Amateur Callbook, and whether or not they can send information around, here's the statement right out of the front of the book.

Begin quoted material:

Published by RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOK INC., 925 Sherwood Drive, P.O. Box 247, Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044, USA. Telephone (708) 234-6600. Office hours: M-F 7:45-4:00 Central Time.

The entire contents of the North American Callbook is copyrighted by Radio Amateur Callbook Inc. The North American Callbook is intended for the private non-commercial use of subscribers in sending QSL cards and any other use is prohibited. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any other means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying or recording using any information storage or retrieval system, without the express written permission of the publisher. The contents of the North American Callbook have been coded in order to detect improper usage.

End quoted material:

Now for some personal observations and views concerning the above statement.

1. The entire contents. That means everything. All of it. Cover to cover. Even the commercials for Kenwood and Henry Radio.
2. Private non-commercial use of subscribers. Subscribers, not friends, neighbors, employees, ex-wives or people with similar sounding names.
3. No part of this publication. Not the Q codes. Not the Oblast list. Not the list of QSL managers. Not even the Henry Ultra 2K advertisement.
4. ...transmitted in any form or by any other means. No Xerox copies. No hand written copies. No photo copies. No optically scanned copies. And not sent via the radio whether by Packet, Voice or (gasp) Morse Code.

And finally, why does it always seem that some hams seem to think that an Amateur Radio License exempts them from copyright laws? "But I need that (insert the type of information needed here) for my (list convenient excuse here)." Or, "It's just a (Schematic, or tune-up, specification sheet etc.)"

Are these the same hams that keep claiming they need 100 foot towers with no building permits for "emergency" operation? Are these the same hams that claim that the ability to send CW with the remains of a microphone cord on an FM radio is the only thing saving us from total oblivion? Are these the same hams that will clean out the material stock room at work for "home

advancement of technical abilities"? Are these the same hams that ruined portions of 20 meters while claiming that the CB'ers have ruined 2 meters? Or are they the rest of us. You and me. You know, just the "regular guys."

73 es GE from Jeff, wa6fwi

J. Angus: jangus@skyld.tele.com -- "Als ik Kan", Gustav Stickley  
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749-4425 1 (310) 324-6080

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 11:41:39 GMT  
From: usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.unomaha.edu!cwis!  
pschleck@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Copyright Violation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jangus@skyld.tele.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:

>Since everyone seems to be so hot to trot about the US Amateur Callbook,  
>and whether or not they can send information around, here's the statement  
>right out of the front of the book.

[remaining flames deleted]

Yes, the Callbook is copyrighted, because it's a compilation of information, which has enhanced value. HOWEVER, much of the source material (such as the FCC database, Q Codes, etc.) is in the public domain. I'm confused by your statement that some of us on the net are violating copyright laws, since we are only dealing in the source material, not printing up the entire compilation and passing it off. It is doubtful the publishers could sue someone for exchanging callsign information (any more that someone could be sued for exchanging phone numbers or geographic information). Most such compilations have the occasional phony entry to catch unscrupulous publishers of the WHOLE THING (interesting thread about second-source phone books in comp.dcom.telecom), but how are they going to possibly prove where you got the mailing address of KD3FU, or the definition of "QSL?"

Perhaps you should have also read up on the interpretation of "fair use" for personal and educational purposes before flaming to the net.

Remember, just because they try to disclaim against certain things, doesn't mean its gospel. Talk to a lawyer sometime.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 12:55:01 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!  
resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Copyright Violation  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <738312539snx@skyld.tele.com>, jangus@skyld.tele.com (Jeffrey D. Angus)  
writes:

|> Since everyone seems to be so hot to trot about the US Amateur Callbook,  
|> and whether or not they can send information around, here's the statement  
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|> Published by RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOK INC., 925 Sherwood Drive, P.O. Box 247,  
|> Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044, USA. Telephone (708) 234-6600. Office hours:  
|> M-F 7:45-4:00 Central Time.  
|>  
|> The entire contents of the North American Callbook is copyrighted by Radio  
|> Amateur Callbook Inc. The North American Callbook is intended for the  
|> private non-commercial use of subscribers in sending QSL cards and any other  
|> use is porhibited. No part of this publication may be reproduced or  
|> transmitted in any form or by any other means, electronic or mechanical,  
|> including photocopying or recording using any information storage or  
|> retrieval system, without the express written permission of the publisher.  
|> The contents of the North American Callbook have been coded in order to  
|> detect improper usage.  
|>  
|> End quoted material:  
|>  
|> Now for some personal observations and views concerning the above statement.  
|>  
|> 1. The entire contents. That means everything. All of it. Cover to cover.  
|> Even the commercials for Kenwood and Henry Radio.  
|>...  
|> J. Angus: jangus@skyld.tele.com -- "Als ik Kan", Gustav Stickley  
|> US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749-4425 1 (310) 324-6080

--  
Everything? Even the disclaimer? Shame on YOU! ;)  
I guess the copyright doesn't count if you're making a point!

++++  
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer  
+

+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198 (605) 594-6830 +  
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)

+

+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P

+

+++++

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Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 14:13:18 GMT

From: news.acns.nwu.edu!casbah.acns.nwu.edu!rdewan@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Copyright Violation

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <738312539snx@skyld.tele.com> jangus@skyld.tele.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:

>Since everyone seems to be so hot to trot about the US Amateur Callbook,  
>and whether or not they can send information around, here's the statement  
>right out of the front of the book.

>

>Begin quoted material:

"Radio Amateur Call Book Inc" info about copyright deleted for brevity

While the Call Book may be copyrighted, the call information contained there in is from a public source that is NOT copyrighted: tapes from NTIS.

There is no copyright on data available from the Federal Government.

The logic, I guess, is that we have already paid for it in our taxes.

The RACB Inc. is selling the format.

So unless you use the Call book format, make copies of parts of call book, I do not see the your point.

Further, many of use the term "call book address" or "cba" to mean call sign and address not information not necessarily obtained from the RACB Inc. book. If I were to hazard a guess, I bet that most of the info posted on the net is from callsign.cs.buffalo.edu or similar servers. These servers get their info from the Federal Government directly.

Rajiv

aa9ch

Address: r-dewan@nwu.edu

Phone: None. Only CW.

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Date: 25 May 1993 14:44:29 GMT



From: sdd.hp.com!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!usenet.ucs.indiana.edu!master.cs.rose-hulman.edu!master.cs.rose-hulman.edu!news@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Don't get ripped off by a G5RV  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Just because someone is selling an antenna and calling it a "G5RV" is no sign that is IS a G5RV.

If you decide to build your own "G5RV" and make it 79.5 feet instead of 102', then IT'S NOT A G5RV any more than a 14-oz loaf of bread is a "ONE-POUND LOAF" or 11 doughnuts is a dozen.

It must just be "newspeak".

73 de K9CUN, Jack

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 01:32:06 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpcc05!hpcc01!trapps@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: FoxTango Corp??  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I think Fox Tango was bought by International Radio and Computers Inc in Port St. Lucie FL ph# was (407) 879-6868  
I think they continued the FT filters and equipment newsletters.  
Hope they have what you want.

-Steve, N4DG

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 13:08:54 GMT  
From: swrinde!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Help on my IC 2sat  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1tr38g\$qek@hamblin.math.byu.edu> tatsuya@zulu.math.byu.edu (Tatsuya kawasaki) writes:

>I got a used one from someone on this Net. IT does not matter who s/he is.

>Now it seems to me my problem now...

>As I received it, I notice something wrong this the rig, so I sent it to ICOM.

>It got a better, it is still something wrong with it.

>

>It seems to have poor sensitivity on that compare with 24at... Is that  
>nornal???

>could someone help me??

It depends on \*how\* poor it is. I had a 2sat and a 4sat at one time. Both were considerably less sensitive than other rigs I compared them with, especially when used with their issue stubby ducks. On the other hand, they weren't \*extremely\* deaf, I could hear any repeater I could hit. They could certainly hear well enough to suffer intermod. :-)

Most HTs are \*too\* sensitive, so don't be alarmed if you can't detect very distant weak signals with your radio. As long as you can hear those who can hear you, you've got a good balance. Do try a different antenna, however, the issue antenna does really suck.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 07:58:13 GMT  
From: pipex!sunic!news.lth.se!pomona.tde.lth.se!sund@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Macintosh compatible morse code training programs  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

## NEW MORSE TRAINING SOFTWARE FOR MACINTOSH COMPUTERS

MorseTrainer US-1.0.1b20

MorseTrainer is a powerful tool for learning and training Morse code. This is the first translated version of the program which originally was developed and localized for Sweden. The program itself can be considered a final version of v1.0.1 but the translation is probably not perfect, hence a beta-release instead of final-release.

### Features

- \* Three different training modes: user text, random text, library text
- \* Arbitrary signal pitch and timbre
- \* Arbitrary speed and tempo
- \* Multi-alphabet support
- \* Random text generator
- \* Text library editor
- \* On-line alphabet
- \* On-line manual

- \* Help Balloons
- \* And a lot more!

And of course, it's FREEWARE!

MorseTrainer will soon be available on a number of different archives such as sumex-aim.stanford.edu and all its shadow-copies. A swedish version (S-1.0.1) is available via anonymous ftp using the address 130.235.20.3 in the mac/swedish/ directory.

Lars Sundstrom, Lund University, Dept.of Applied Electronics

P.O. Box 118, S-221 00 LUND, SWEDEN. EMail: sund@tde.lth.se  
Phone: Int+ 46 46 10 95 13 Fax: Int+ 46 46 12 99 48

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Date: Tue, 25 May 93 14:39:00 GMT  
From: pipex!uknet!uos-ee!ee.surrey.ac.uk!M.Willis@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: MFJ1278 Upgrade  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Please can someone help with the following points

RE: I need to get hold of the Upgrade for my MFJ1278T to allow pactor etc.

1. Has anyone done the upgrade and found it worthwhile?
2. Are there any dealers easily contactable who will export from the USA. East Coast  
is best as it is closer?
3. Do MFJ sell direct?

73 Mike

-----  
Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 12:23:32 GMT  
From: psinntp!newsserver.pixel.kodak.com!wpd@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Mods for HR2510  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm looking for mods for the Uniden HR-2510.

Thanks

--

Bill DeMatties | Electricity is actually made up of extremely tiny  
N2USA | particles, called electrons, that you cannot see  
wpd@raster.kodak.com | with the naked eye unless you have been drinking.

-----

Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 14:36:23 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!ukma!rsg1.er.usgs.gov!resdgs1.er.usgs.gov!  
tbodoh@network.UCSD.EDU  
Subject: Mods for HR2510  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C7L138.8t7@newsserver.pixel.kodak.com>, wpd@raster.kodak.com (Bill DeMatties) writes:

|>

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|>

|> Thanks

|>

|>

|> --

|> Bill DeMatties | Electricity is actually made up of extremely tiny  
|> N2USA | particles, called electrons, that you cannot see  
|> wpd@raster.kodak.com | with the naked eye unless you have been drinking.

--

Is this a new one or an old one? What are the features so we clarify what this beastie is?

++++++  
+ Tom Bodoh - Sr. systems software engineer  
+  
+ USGS/EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD, USA 57198 (605) 594-6830 +  
+ Internet; bodoh@dgg.cr.usgs.gov (152.61.192.66)  
+  
+ "Welcome back my friends to the show that never ends!" EL&P  
+  
++++++

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Date: Tue, 25 May 1993 07:56:26 GMT  
From: pipex!sunic!news.lth.se!pomona.tde.lth.se!sund@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: NEW MORSE TRAINING SOFTWARE FOR MACINTOSH COMPUTERS  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NEW MORSE TRAINING SOFTWARE FOR MACINTOSH COMPUTERS

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Phone: Int+ 46 46 10 95 13 Fax: Int+ 46 46 12 99 48

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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #638

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